Cr, 0.15 —0.23 wt.% V, 1.5 —2.5 wt.% W, 0.3—0.8 wt.% Mo, 0.01 —0.02 wt.% Ti, 0.01 — 0.08 wt.% Nb, 0.005 — 0.03 wt.% N, 0.001 — 0.015 wt.% B, and Fe and unavoidable impurities as the remainder, respectively, have excellent properties.

Page 8, lines 17-26

Of the heat-resisting steels shown in the table, P1 to P8 are heat-resisting steels whose chemical compositions fall in the ranges described above under Example 1 of the present invention (in this example, referred to as the heat-resisting steels of the present invention), and Cl, C2, C4 and C5 are heat-resisting steels whose chemical compositions are not within the ranges defined above under Example 1 of the present invention (hereinafter referred to as the comparative heat-resisting steels). All of these steels have been controlled to have a tensile strength of approximately 750 MPa.

Page 9, lines 4-8

<Example 2>

This example is to show that the third and fourth heat-resisting steels having the chemical compositions of the present invention that include the ranges described above under Example 1, wherein all of Nb and a part of Fe are replaced with V and/or Ti to make the V content 0.23 (exclusive) — 0.35 wt.%, and the Ti content 0.02 (exclusive) - 0.03 wt.%, the heat-resisting steel thus containing no Nb other than that existing as the impurity; or wherein all of Nb and Ti, and a part of Fe are replaced with V to make the V content 0.23 (exclusive) - 0.35 wt.%, the heat-resisting steel thus containing no Nb and Ti other than those existing as the impurities, respectively, have excellent properties.

Page 9, lines 12-20

Of the heat-resisting steels shown in the table, P9 to P18 are heat-resisting steels whose chemical compositions are in the ranges defined under Example 2 the present invention (in this example, referred to as the heat-resisting steels of the present invention); and Cl - C3, C6 and C7 are comparative heat-resisting steels whose chemical compositions are not in the ranges described above under Example 2 of the present invention. All of these heat-resisting steels have been controlled to have a tensile strength of approximately 750 MPa.

Pages 9, line 35 to page 10, lin 2

<Example 3>

This example is to show that the fifth and sixth heat-resisting steels having the chemical compositions of the present invention as described above under, Example 2, wherein a part of Fe is replaced with Ni to make the Ni content 0.1 — 3.0 wt.%; or wherein a part of Fe is replaced with Cu to make the Cu content 0.1 — 3.0 wt.%, respectively, have excellent properties.

Page 10, lines 6-15

Of the heat-resisting steels shown in the table, P19 to P24 are heat-resisting steels whose chemical compositions fall in the ranges described above under Example 3 of the present invention (in this example, referred to as the heat-resisting steels of the present invention); and CI — C9 are heat-resisting steels whose chemical compositions do not fall in the ranges described above under Example 3 of the present invention (hereinafter referred to as the comparative heat-resisting steels). All of these heat-resisting steels have been controlled to have a tensile strength of approximately 750 MPa.